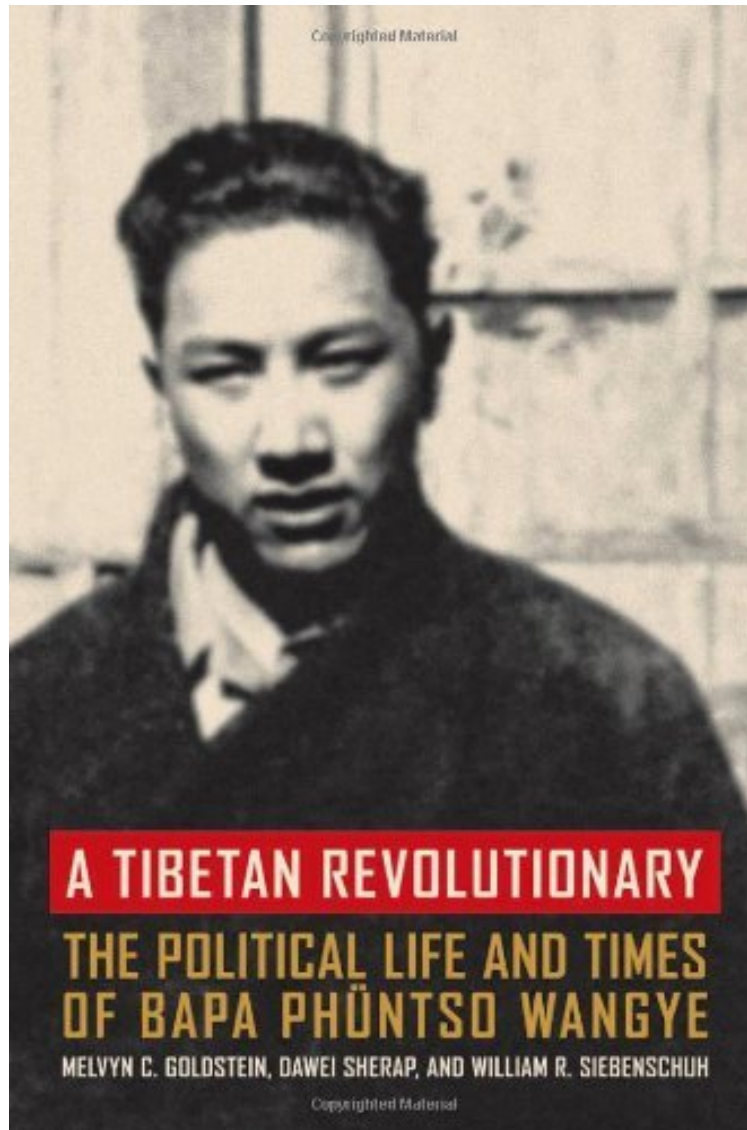


[Free] A Tibetan Revolutionary: The Political Life and Times of Bapa Phntso Wangye

A Tibetan Revolutionary: The Political Life and Times of Bapa Phntso Wangye

Von Melvyn C. Goldstein, Dawei Sherap, William R Siebenschuh
*DOC | *audiobook | ebooks | Download PDF | ePub*



DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

Produktinformation -Verkaufsrang: #1483663 in eBooksVerffentlicht am: 2004-06-24Erscheinungsdatum:
2004-06-01File Name: B004BX9OOK | File size: 15.Mb

Von Melvyn C. Goldstein, Dawei Sherap, William R Siebenschuh : A Tibetan Revolutionary: The Political Life and Times of Bapa Phntso Wangye before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised A Tibetan Revolutionary: The Political Life and Times of Bapa Phntso Wangye:

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich.
Spannende Lektre fr Tibet-InteressierteVon lupuTibetans are ruined by hope Chinese are ruined by suspicion bod re

bas 'phung rgya dogs pas 'phung - Traditional Tibetan saying (Seite V) Die oben angeführte "Synopsis" (der Klappentext des Buchs) gibt den Inhalt des Buchs sehr gut wieder. Hinzufügen möchte ich, dass es eher eine abenteuerliche Autobiographie als ein Geschichtsbuch eines akademischen Historikers ist. (Phuntso Wangye tritt hier als Ich-Erzähler auf, er hatte aus seinem Leben auf Band gesprochen, was die oben genannten Autoren bersetzt und geordnet haben). Es ist ein gut lesbares schnes Englisch. Es werden auch sieben Gedichte von Phuntso Wangye zitiert (inkl. der Tibetischen Texte). Phuntso Wangye erzählt nur seine eigenen Erlebnisse eingebettet im historischen Kontext, den man verstehen kann ohne besondere Vorkenntnisse zu haben. Er wollte eine kommunistische Revolution im alten Tibet initiieren, organisierte eine Kerngruppe aus Freunden und schmuggelte Waffen nach Kham und versuchte Unterstützung von indischen Kommunisten zu bekommen. Die chinesischen Kommunisten kamen jedoch 1949 seiner Untergrundpartei zuvor. Darin sah oder wollte Phuntso Wangye eine Chance zum Guten sehen und es begann seine erstaunliche Karriere innerhalb der Chinesischen Kommunisten Partei.... bis zur ersten Suberungswelle. Weil er ein Tibeter war, dem pltzlich nicht mehr zu trauen war, bekam er 18 Jahre Einzelhaft. Nach der Entlassung (nach Maos Tod) und seiner Rehabilitierung lesen wir im nchsten Kapitel "A New Struggle" von neuen Schwierigkeiten und Kmpfen fr eine echte Autonomie Tibets..... Wer sich fr die Geschichte Tibets im 20. Jahrhundert interessiert sollte diese Schilderungen nicht auslassen. Es ist eins der Bcher von einem Augenzeugen (abgesehen whrend der Kulturrevolution - da war er im "Isolationsgefngnis") whrend der wohl dramatischsten und folgenschwersten Epoche Tibets - und es ist ein Buch darber was ein einzelner Mensch in einem Leben alles bewirken kann - und erleiden kann.

Kurzbeschreibung This is the as-told-to political autobiography of Phntso Wangye (Phnwang), one of the most important Tibetan revolutionary figures of the twentieth century. Phnwang began his activism in school, where he founded a secret Tibetan Communist Party. He was expelled in 1940, and for the next nine years he worked to organize a guerrilla uprising against the Chinese who controlled his homeland. In 1949, he merged his Tibetan Communist Party with Mao's Chinese Communist Party. He played an important role in the party's administrative organization in Lhasa and was the translator for the young Dalai Lama during his famous 1954-55 meetings with Mao Zedong. In the 1950s, Phnwang was the highest-ranking Tibetan official within the Communist Party in Tibet. Though he was fluent in Chinese, comfortable with Chinese culture, and devoted to socialism and the Communist Party, Phnwang's deep commitment to the welfare of Tibetans made him suspect to powerful Han colleagues. In 1958 he was secretly detained; three years later, he was imprisoned in solitary confinement in Beijing's equivalent of the Bastille for the next eighteen years. Informed by vivid firsthand accounts of the relations between the Dalai Lama, the Nationalist Chinese government, and the People's Republic of China, this absorbing chronicle illuminates one of the world's most tragic and dangerous ethnic conflicts at the same time that it relates the fascinating details of a stormy life spent in the quest for a new Tibet. Pressestimmen "A surprising and necessary book on Phunwang for anyone seeking to understand Tibet." - New York of Books "Few books illuminate the lives of secular Tibetans, making this vibrant biography of a Tibetan revolutionary an invaluable addition to modern Tibetan history.... [Phunwang's] awe-inspiring story fills many gaps in the history of the relationship between China and Tibet and introduces to a wider world an extraordinary human being." - Booklist "It is both an astonishing tale of idealism and courage and an appalling catalogue of bad faith and historical blunder...[an] important book." - Financial Times "Presents a significant, if neglected, aspect of Tibetan biographical history." - Shambhala Sun/buddhadharma "Taken from many hours of interviews, the narrative flows well, and the translation is highly readable, with helpful explanatory footnotes." - Library Journal "Kurzbeschreibung This is the as-told-to political autobiography of Phntso Wangye (Phnwang), one of the most important Tibetan revolutionary figures of the twentieth century. Phnwang began his activism in school, where he founded a secret Tibetan Communist Party. He was expelled in 1940, and for the next nine years he worked to organize a guerrilla uprising against the Chinese who controlled his homeland. In 1949, he merged his Tibetan Communist Party with Mao's Chinese Communist Party. He played an important role in the party's administrative organization in Lhasa and was the translator for the young Dalai Lama during his famous 1954-55 meetings with Mao Zedong. In the 1950s, Phnwang was the highest-ranking Tibetan official within the Communist Party in Tibet. Though he was fluent in Chinese, comfortable with Chinese culture, and devoted to socialism and the Communist Party, Phnwang's deep commitment to the welfare of Tibetans made him suspect to powerful Han colleagues. In 1958 he was secretly detained; three years later, he was imprisoned in solitary confinement in Beijing's equivalent of the Bastille for the next eighteen years. Informed by vivid firsthand accounts of the relations between the Dalai Lama, the Nationalist Chinese government, and the People's Republic of China, this absorbing chronicle illuminates one of the world's most tragic and dangerous ethnic conflicts at the same time that it relates the fascinating details of a stormy life spent in the quest for a new Tibet.